Henry Tucker

The VIRGINIA

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 958.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON *WEDNESDAYS* AND *SATURDAYS*) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 16th, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

Plaister of Paris.

A QUANTITY of excellent Plaister of Paris, for sale, at Ten Dollars per ton. Apply to Mr. TAYLOR, at Nicolson's Lumber-house at Rockets, or

BENJ. DU-VAL.

Richmond, June 25th, 1802.

The Copartnership of

WERCO and MARCHAND, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their accounts. Also those who have claims against it, to bring them forward.

WERCO & MARCHAND.

Richmond, June 15, 1802.

☞ I intend for France shortly.

[tf] P. MARCHAND.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near Richmond for 3 or 4 weeks longer, and will during that time, examine land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the ores, for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given, such as may be relied upon.

Being much out of town, a note left with the printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENFREY,
Mineralogist.

N. B. Preparations are making for another EXHIBITION of the

New Light,

In a course of experiments which the patentee flatters himself, will meet general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery. [tf]

BY Virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the fourth circuit, in the Eastern Virginia District, bearing date the 10th day of December, 1801, wherein John Tyndall Ware, executor of William Jones, dec. who was surviving partner of Farrell and Jones, is plaintiff, & William Dandridge and Jane Dandridge, executor and executrix of Nathaniel West Dandridge, dec. Wilhan Macon, John Johnson and Robert Anderson, surviving trustees of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, John Dandridge, Robert Dandridge and Nathaniel Dandridge, sons of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, Patrick Henry and Dorethea his wife, Philip Payne and Elizabeth his wife, John Spotswood Moore and Ann Katharina his wife, Woodson Payne and Mary his wife, and Archer Payne, the said Dorothea, Elizabeth, Ann Katharina and Mary, daughters of the said Nathaniel West Dandridge, deceased, and devisees in his will, and ——— Dandridge, ——— of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling-house of Mr. William Pulliam, in Hanover county, on the 15th day of August next, the negroes mentioned in the deed on which the above mentioned decree is founded, if dilivered,

FOUR THOUSAND

Acres of Land,

Lying on Allen's Creek, in the parish of Saint Martin's, in the said county of Hanover—Also

FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX ACRES,

Lying on Turkey Creek in the parish and county aforesaid—or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty eight cents, with interest thereon to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, till payment, and costs of suit, and expenses attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.

For JOSEPH SCOTT, M. E. V. DI.

June 25, 1802. [tds]

THE public are hereby notified that the trade formerly carried on by John Cook and Jesse Prunty, under the firm of

COOK and PRUNTY,

On Snow Creek, in Franklin county, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1802.

The business will be carried on in future by *JOHN COOK*, who will receive and pay all debts due to and from the said concern.

JOHN COOK.
JESSE PRUNTY.

June 7th, 1802. (3w)

FOR SALE,

Two Tracts of Land;

One of which lies on the waters of Louse Creek, in the county of Charlotte, about eighteen miles above the court house, and six from Booker's Ferry, and contains between 250 and 300 acres, about fifteen of which are cleared, and has on it a new dwelling house 24 by 18 feet square, two rooms below and one above stairs. This land is well watered and timbered, about half of which is good Tobacco land.

The other contains 124 acres, and lies on the waters of Falling River, in Campbell county, 6 miles from Booker's Ferry, and about 3 from the Seven Islands, on Staunton River. This tract is all wood land and is well timbered. Any further description might be thought superfluous, as it is presumed any person inclined to purchase, would wish to view said land and premises. The land will be shewn by *Stephen M'Craw*, who lives adjoining the land in Charlotte county. For terms apply to BARNETT MOORE, in the lower end of Prince Edward county, on Sailor creek, near Rice's Meeting-house.

N. B. A bargain will be given in the above land for good payment.

15th June, 1802. (10t)

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOE'S, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

For Sale.

On Thursday the fifth day of August next,

WILL BE SOLD,

at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money at public Auction,

THE TENEMENT

at present occupied by Prosser and Moncure and Shiphard and Bendle, which was conveyed to us by deed of trust on the fifth day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the fifth day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expense of recording the deed of trust, and al. other necessary charges.

WM: DABNEY,
WM: AUSTIN.

June 23, 1802. (tds)

THE subscriber being desirous to remove to the state of Tennessee, will sell that valuable

Tract of LAND,

Whereon he now lives, lying on Twittie's Creek in Charlotte county, containing about 1300 acres. It borders on the Creek about two miles, into which runs four branches in parallel directions, nearly equally distant from each other; on each of these branches are several very excellent springs of good water; there is on the tract, (I suppose) near three hundred acres of low grounds, including a great deal of excellent meadow land, good orchards of all kinds of fruit trees, particularly an Apple orchard of about two hundred trees, mostly Hughes Crabs, that seldom or never fail bearing: The houses are, a good dwelling house, three rooms below and three above stairs, with two brick chimnies and four fire places, with an excellent cellar under the whole, divided into two rooms, a work house of two rooms with a kitchen under it walled with brick, a good brick chimney, with fire places in each room, Meat house, Dairy, two Lumber houses, &c. &c. all in good repair, and covered with featheredge plank. This tract of land might be conveniently divided into two separate tracts, one to contain about 800, and the other about 500 acres, the former will include the dwelling house, plantation, orchards, &c. the latter will mostly be wood land, with a small plantation on it, fresh cleared and under good fencing, sufficient for 6 or 7 hands. These lands are convenient to mills, having one within a mile, and seven more within six miles, about six miles from the court house, and has an excellent summer range for cattle. It is thought to be unnecessary to mention any more of the very many advantages which these lands possess in point of situation, soil, &c. as it is presumed those inclined to purchase will first view the premises, which will be shewn and the terms made known by application to

ROBERT BEDFORD.

June 25th, 1802. [tf]

To the Public.

IT has been reported in various ways, that I have been concerned in promoting an insurrection of the slaves; and as the public are in possession of those reports, it is deemed unnecessary therefore to repeat them; when I was informed how I stood charged abroad, and that there was more than one warrant out to take me, I was on a visit to some of my friends in the county of Cumberland. I immediately returned home to the county of Lunenburg, and upon enquiry, was told that no warrant had issued; but as I was informed, that I was charged in a very serious manner, I conceived it to be a duty to the commonwealth, as well as to myself, to invite a public and legal examination into my conduct; and for that purpose, I caused an advertisement to be put up at Lunenburg courthouse, stating that on the 8th day of this instant, I should attend one or more of the magistrates of my county, at the store of Mr. Brydie, and requesting all persons who could in any manner give information against me to attend for that purpose; previous to the examination, I was informed by one of the magistrates, that he had issued a warrant against me, which was soon afterwards served, to which I appeared, at the above time and place, before Mr. Peter Epps one of the magistrates of the county of Lunenburg. Mr. Epps upon an examination, thought proper to commit me, under the act of 1797, *for advising slaves to rebel* and to *murder the citizens of this commonwealth*. A serious charge if true.

The following state of the case will shew what the facts were, and you will very much oblige me by inserting it in your very useful paper.

ROBERT De GRAFFENREID.

Lunenburg, June 22, 1802.

Lunenburg County, viz.

Wednesday the 16th June, 1802, being appointed for the examination of Robert de Graffenreid, who had been previously committed to the jail of this county, upon a charge of having advised slaves to rebel, and murder the citizens of this commonwealth; a court was formed of five very disinterested Justices; and the prisoner being called for, came in and seated himself at the bar. The charge was read to which he answered he was not guilty; and then the 1st section of the act under which he was prosecuted, was read. The words are, "Be it enacted, that every free person who shall hereafter advise, or conspire with a slave, to rebel, or make insurrection, or who shall advise or assist such slave in the murder of any person whatsoever, shall be adjudged a felon, without benefit of clergy." And the testimony appeared in substance as follows: That on Saturday after March Lunenburg court the prisoner, Dr. de Graffenreid, was at the court house, drinking very freely, and late in the evening appeared to be very much intoxicated, and said to Capt Waddy Street, that the negroes were by nature as free as he was, and it could be proved by scripture, law, and reason: that on leaving Capt. Street's room, in which there was a negro boy, who probably heard him, Capt. Street shut the door, and went to bed. The Doctor stopped in the piazza, and after some idle expressions, which shewed he was not in his right reason, called out you negroes, do you hear, you are entitled to your freedom, I will carry you through and let them hang me: that he was alone and not a negro nearer than the boy, in Capt. Street's room, and Mr. Smith's negroes about forty yards off in his kitchen; that Mr. Smith went out and told his negroes to shut the door, go to sleep, and not go where the Doctor was, and one said he believed the Doctor had drank so much he was a fool; that the Doctor then went off to Mr. King's, where he staid all night: in the morning he was asked to breakfast, but refused, and said he was very sick and unhappy: He was asked by Mrs. King what was the matter, he answered, that if there was no one in the room he would tell her; on which two young ladies who were present left it; he then observed, it was the servant girl he wished to leave the room, on which she was sent out: He then said he had been drinking at the court house, and talking about the right of negroes to freedom, and was very much afraid Mr. Smith's negroes had heard him; for although he thought the negroes by nature as free as the white people, yet he would not say so to them for five hundred pounds: that some time after this, he was at Mr. Jordan's, where also he got intoxicated, and shewed to several who were there, some papers which he had written to set up in the county, in order to justify himself against the slanderous reports which had gone forth; that altho' the papers which he shewed at Mr. Jordan's contained something not very respectful of some of the leading men of the county, they did not contain a single improper idea with respect to the negroes; that altho' it was said by one of the company, who was also intoxicated, that he [illegible] the Doctor say he had promised [illegible] court house his freedom for [illegible] yet none of the sober part [illegible] collected such an observation, [illegible] with Mr. Jordan until in the [illegible] after setting off, return[illegible] back [illegible] one of Mr. Jordan's [illegible]ses wi[illegible]roes were dancing; Mr. Jordan [illegible] a man returning and went to [illegible]se, but as he heard no improper expression from him, he went to bed, and the Doctor went away; that whenever he had been heard to speak on the subject in his sober hours, he always expressed himself very much like other rational men, viz. that he considered the negroes entitled by nature to freedom, and if they could be disposed of in any reasonable way, by which we could get clear of them, he tho't it would be a good act; for he considered them very injurious to our present state of society; but that he would do as much as any man to prevent them from obtaining their liberty by the force of arms; that he is the owner of negro slaves, and requires as much from them as in reason and justice he should; that he has always been very strict with his neighbours negroes, in requiring from them passes on visits to his plantation; that when sober he is a man of good conduct; that his connections are numerous and respectable, and like himself are slave holders to a very considerable amount. Not a witness was introduced on his part, though some of his most respectable neighbours were present to attest his uniformly good conduct when sober, and when drunk they could only say, that he was like other men in that condition, very apt to talk too much.

Mr. Craghead, the attorney for the commonwealth, declared with much candor to the court, that he was happy upon the examination which had taken place, to find that public report had so much mistaken Doctor De Graffenreid's conduct; that he did not conceive from the whole of the evidence, as given in, he had done more than to utter, when very much intoxicated some indiscreet words which had not produced any ill effect, and which he did not believe [illegible] intended to produce any; and therefore [illegible] conceive the case would be right in [illegible]nding him for further trial under the above act, as it did not appear he had done any thing which bro't himself within it. If however the court thought there was any thing in the case, which might endanger the public safety, he might be bound over to the next county court, where proper steps might be taken to secure it: this the council for the prisoner admitted might be done, but that he conceived there was no necessity for it. Whereupon the court unanimously discharged him from any further prosecution upon the premises; and declared also, that no security was necessary. The proceedings were signed, and then the court rose.

We the undersigned justices do hereby certify, that we sat on the examination of Doctor Robert De Graffenreid, and that the above statement is a correct report of the substance of his case.

Given under our hands, this 30th day of June, 1802.

FIELD CLAIBE,
JESSE HAMLETT,
JAMES JEFFRESS,
ALEXANDER WINN,
EDMUND WINN.

My fellow citizens may now judge of my conduct, and from the upright and well informed part of them, I feel a confidence that I have nothing to fear, and from those of a different description I have nothing to ask. I cannot forbear stating, that I believe the prosecution grew out of malicious motives; but the malignant vipers * shrunk from the examination before the court.

ROBERT De GRAFFENREID.

[4t]

* *"Who steals my purse, steals trash—'tis something, nothing;*
'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands;
But he who filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed."

SHAKESPEARE.

☞ NOTICE,

IN THE MATTER OF

THOMAS HOOPER, A BANKRUPT.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the Estate and Effects of *Thomas Hooper*, late Merchant of Richmond, Bankrupt; All persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper or who have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the Subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorized by them.

RICHARD DENNY,
CHARLES SPENCER, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, 8th July, 1802. [tf]

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

STORY OF THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

[CONTINUED.]

Eight distinct documents accompanied the message.

The first contained a sketch of the present state of the objects under the charge of the principal agent for Indian affairs, south of the Ohio.

This document may be viewed as of considerable consequence, as it establishes the approximation, by regular gradations of the aborigines of the country, to the policy, the arts and the manners of civilized state. It represents an annual council, composed of 5 or 6 deputies for each town, to be convened under the superintendance of the agent of the United States. "To this council the agent makes a report of the state of the nation; suggests his ideas of what is proper for them to do, and applies for compensation and satisfaction, for offences committed in violation of their treaty [illegible]s with us."

The agent observes that—"The number of deputies who attended cannot hitherto be restrained to a given number, but they seldom exceed 5 or 6 from a town: at first it required a continued attention to the chiefs, to make them comprehend the utility of such a plan, and the necessity of carrying its decisions into effect.

"Heretofore, every town, tribe or family, provided its own regulations, and those of a general tendency were left to the management of public agents, who used temporary expedients only, among the most powerful and persuasive of which were the pressure of fear from without and presents.

"The council appoint a speaker, who remains in office without limitation as to time: all propositions are debated until they are agreed to, or postponed; the agreement is called the will of the nation, and is expressed by the speaker publicly to all the chiefs, and to the agent for Indian affairs, who regards such parts as interest any of their neighbors, red or white.

"The council, when convened, sit night and day; the public buildings is the place of lodging as well as business, and they debate as much in the night as in the day; they lie down when they are sleepy, when hungry they eat, and when any thing important is under debate they attend to it.

"The agent furnishes beef, corn, beans and salt, and the town, where the council meet, furnishes butchers, cooks and waiters. The expense of a meeting is something less than 400 dollars. I doubt not, in few years, it will be a useful instrument to approximate them to a more civilized state, and give the United States a more commanding influence over them. One of the interpreters, and assistants to the agent, a half breed, and chief of the land, remains constantly in the council, during their sitting; and the agent has a right to enter and speak when he pleases."

The raising of stock is represented as more acceptable to the Creeks than any part of the plan devised for their civilization. In this they are actively engaged; and the country is stated to be well adapted to the object. Horses are in general use; and oxen, sheep, and goats are more and more attended to.

In *agriculture* the improvements are slowly progressing. "The agent has prevailed on several of the towns, who had exhausted the lands in their neighbourhood by culture, to settle out in villages; this practice is increasing, and all of them fence their fields. There has been a demand this season for ploughs, and 70 have been issued out of those sent by the Secretary of War; and 50 of them are in use by Indians.

"There is a nursery of peach trees in the Lower Creeks, and one has been lately established among the Upper Creeks, and the Indians begin to accept of, and to plant them. Nearly 5000 have been raised and distributed since the arrival of the agent.

"The nurseries are increased, and will be kept up to the demand; they are hitherto raised by the agent and his assistants, without any expense to the agency. Cotton is raised in several places, but in small quantities, by Indians; it does well throughout the agency. The green seed is in general use, and well suited to the northern half of the agency; and the sea-island cotton, from two successive experiments, promises to do well on the southern half; some cotton has been sent to market. Flax does well; the next season it will be cultivated in several places: There is much rich swamp land for it, and sufficiently dry in the season for its growth. Wheat, barley, rye and oats, have been introduced and fairly tried; the three first do well, but the springs being generally dry, oats have failed. The early white and brown wheat is ripe by the middle of May. A-

…ple trees, grape-vines, ra… roots, herbs and vegetables, …vated in good gardens, have lately …troduced, and they all thrive well."

Under the head of *manufactures*, it appears that the agent had, the past spri… (1801) delivered to Indian women 100 … of cotton cards, and 80 spinning wheels; and that there are eight looms in the Creek nation; that the women have adopted this part of the plan with spirit; that three Indian women have by spinning completely clothed themselves; and that one of the looms in use was made by an Indian.

The agent observes that "The chiefs who were apprehensive at first that if their women could clothe and find themselves by their own exertions, they would become independent of the degraded state of connection between them, have had proofs that the link is more firm, in proportion as the women are more useful, and occupied in domestic concerns."

A rapid progress is stated to have been made in the manufacture of oil from hickory nuts; and in the winter of 1800, 300 gallons were actually delivered for market.

Two blacksmiths are established, who in the spring are restricted to mending implements of husbandry, while at other seasons they attend to any work brought them.

With regard to the administration of justice it appears that "When the National Council are convened, all the white people are ordered to attend on a given day; three of the most respectable are appointed by the agent to hear and decide on all cases between white people, with the right of appeal to him. In all cases between a white man and an Indian, the agent hears and decides. The judgments have hitherto been carried into effect without doing more than giving them to the parties, and without costs."

The *second* document contained the correspondence between the Secretary of State and our foreign agents in relation to the Barbary powers, from the 20th of May, to the 20th of October, 1801. By this correspondence it appeared that the executive had taken the most decisive measures on the first evidence of hostile design exhibited by the Bashaw of Tripoli; and had, through the Secretary of State, apprised our consuls and other agents in the Mediterranean, of the necessary steps to be pursued by them generally.

The President concludes a letter to the Bey of Tripoli in the following terms:

"We have found it expedient to detach a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean sea, to superintend the safety of our commerce there, and to exercise our seamen in nautical duties. We recommend them to your hospitality and good offices, should occasion require their resorting to your harbors. We hope their appearance will give umbrage to no power; for while we mean to rest the safety of our commerce on the resources of our own strength and bravery in every sea, we have yet given to this squadron in strict command, to conduct themselves towards all friendly powers with the most perfect respect and good order; it being the first object of our solicitude to cherish peace and friendship with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality and reciprocity."

Three frigates and a sloop of war are stated to have been dispatched to the Mediterranean under the command of commodore Dale.

The letters of our consul, Mr. Cathcart, minutely detail his successive conversations with the Bashaw, who had been for some time, jealous of the large sums paid by the United States to Algiers, and entertained expectations of receiving tribute. In one of the last interviews, the Bashaw said. "Consul, there is no nation I wish more to be at peace with than yours; but all nations pay and so must the Americans." Mr. Cathcart replied, "We have already paid you all we owe you and are nothing in arrears." The Bashaw rejoined, "that for the peace we had paid him, it was true; but to maintain it we had given him nothing." Mr. Cathcart told him, that the terms of our treaty were to pay him the stipulated cash and stores in full of all demands whatever. After some further interviews the Bashaw said, "let your government give me a sum of money, and I will be content; but paid I will be one way or other. I now now desire you to inform your government that I will wait six months for an answer to my letter to the President; that if it did not arrive in that period, or is not satisfactory, that I will declare war in form against the United States."

On the 14th of May, 1801, the American flag-staff was chopped down, which is the Tripolitan mode of declaring war.

The instructions of the Secretary of the Navy to commodore Dale are given at full length.

On the first of August, 1801, lieut. Sterret, commander of the schooner Enterprize of 90 men and 12 guns fell in with a Tripolitan corsair mounting 14 guns. An action immediately commenced within pistol shot, which, with incessant fury, continued for three hours, when the corsair struck her colours. The carnage on board the Tripolitan was dreadful, 20 men having been killed and 30 wounded, among the latter of whom were the captain and first lieutenant; while on board the Enterprize not a man was even wounded. The fortune of war scarcely furnishes a similar instance of disparity.—Agreeably to the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, the corsair was dismantled and released.

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…s, given.

Respecting all the above transactions the details are full and satisfactory.—They mark, on the part of the American government, an honorable adherence to justice with powers which had been the first to violate its duties; and evince in the correspondence of the Secretary of State with our foreign agents great circumspection and foresight. In the chain of contemplated events there appears to have been no failure; measures taken, with the issue determinated, have evident… time character of the … as in the eyes of foreign power …

W… by these measures obtained the … of Bl…ry; but we have taught … forbearance; and it is to be hop…, whatever symptons of ill will may exist, that the expectation of plighted tribute on the one hand, and the dread of merited vengeance on the other, will suppress a repetition of violence.

The *third* document containd a return of the whole number of persons within the several districts of the United States, according to an act providing for the second census; by which it appeared that the whole number of persons amounted to 5,305,582, of which 893,607 were slaves.

It may not be uninteresting to exhibit the relative numbers of this census with that of 1790, ten years distant, so far as respects the aggregate numbers, the slaves, and the population of each state.

	In 1790.	In 1800.
Aggregate No.	3,929,326	5,305,589
Slaves.	697,697	893,605
New-Hampshire,	141,885	183,858
Massachusetts,	378,787	422,845
Maine,	96,540	151,719
Rhode-Island,	68,825	69,122
Connecticut,	237,946	251,002
Vermont,	85,539	154,465
New-York,	340,120	536,050
New-Jersey,	184,139	211,149
Pennsylvania,	434,373	602,545
Delaware,	59,094	64,273
Maryland,	319,728	*349,692
Virginia,	747,610	830,200
Columbia, in Virg.		5,949
North-Carolina,	393,751	478,103
South-Carolina,	249,073	345,591
Georgia,	82,548	162,686
Kentucky,	73,677	220,959
Tennessee,		105,602
N. W. Territory,		49,365
Indiana Territory,		5,641
Mississippi Territory,		8,850

From this view it appears that the slaves have suffered a proportional decrease of about 70,000 in ten years.

* *Including Washington co… in Columbia.*

The *Fourth* document exhibited the detailed expenditures on account of materials for building six 74 gun ships to the 1st of October, 1801, the aggregate of which is repesented to amount to 458,411 dollars.

The *Fifth* document exhibited specifically the expenditures to the first of October, 1801, on account of navy yards, docks and wharves, at Washington, Norfolk, Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston (Mass.) and Portsmouth, amounting in the whole to 240,906 dollars.

The *Sixth* document exhibited the proceeds of the sales of public vessels and stores, directed to be sold by an act of the last session, amounting to 275,767 dollars, and 63 cents.

The *Seventh* document exhibited a statement of monies applied for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States from the 20th of March, 1794 to the 16th Nov. 1801, amounting in the whole to 578,387 dollars and 41 cents.

The *Eighth* document exhibited a statement of the number of suits instituted in the circuit courts of the United States, with those decided or depending from May 1790, to June 15, 1801.

An attempt was made in the Senate by Mr. Tracy, and afterwards in the House of Representatives by other federal members to invalidate the accuracy of this statement, which, on investigation, recoiled upon themselves. It appeared that some trifling errors, not in the least affecting the inference of the paucity of instituted or depending causes, had arisen from inexact statements derived from clerks of courts, and from analising and adding the numbers contained in the returns, and transcribing the result. That these errors were trifling, clearly appeared from the effect of their correction on the first statement, the one of which only varied from the other, by the addition of 82 instituted, and 90 depending suits, including in the corrected, some returns not in the original statement.

The recapitulation of all the suits instituted and depending in the circuits for the above stated eleven years was as follows:

RECAPITULATION *of the suits in the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the District Courts for Maine, Kentucky and Tennessee.*

	Instituted.	depending.
New-Hampshire	114	7
Rhode-Island	275	10
Massachusetts	323	41
Maine	9	3
Connecticut	354	38
Vermont	278	64
New-York and Albany	106	—
New-Jersey	104	14
Eastern District Pennsylvania	1061	174
Western do.	none.	none.
Delaware	163	16
Maryland	279	59
Kentucky,	870	246
Eastern district of Virginia,	2162	331
Western do.	none.	none.
	Not completely organized.	
North-Carolina,	629	121
South-Carolina,	495	261
Georgia,	897	147
Districts of East and West-Tennessee,	239	74
District of Ohio,	none.	none.
	Not organized.	
	8358	1629.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1802.

DEBATE

On the bill received from the Senate, entitled

"An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(Mr. Bayard in continuation.)

I stated the gentleman's words as I took them down. It is immaterial whether the mistake was in the gentleman's expression, or in my understanding. He has a right to explain, and I will take his position as he now states it. I deny, sir, that mandatory process has issued. Such process would be imperative, and suppose a jurisdiction to exist; the proceeding, which has taken place, is no more than notice of the application for justice made to the court, and allows the party to shew, either that no wrong has been committed, or that the court has no jurisdiction over the subject. Even, sir, if the rule were made absolute, and the mandamus issued, it would not be definitive, but it would be competent for the secretary in a return to the writ, to justify the act which has been done, or to shew that it is not a subject of judicial cognizance.

It is not till after an insufficient return that a peremptory mandamus issues. In this transaction, so far from seeing any thing culpable in the conduct of your judges, I think, sir, that they have given a strong proof of the value of that constitutional provision which makes them independent. They are not terrified by the frowns of executive power, and dare to judge between the rights of a citizen and the pretensions of a President.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, I have gone through most of the preliminary remarks which the honorable gentleman thought proper to make before he proceeded to the consideration of those points which properly belong to the subject before the committee. I have not supposed the topics I have been discussing, had any connection with the bill on your table; but I felt it as a duty not to leave unanswered charges against the former administrations and our judges, of the most insidious tendency; which I know to be unfounded, and which were calculated and designed to influence the decision on the measure now proposed. Why, Mr. Chairman, has the present subject been combined with the army, the navy, the internal taxes, and the sedition law? Was it to involve them in one common odium, and to consign them to a common fate? Do I see in the preliminary remarks of the honorable member the title page of the volume of measures which are to be pursued? Are gentlemen sensible of the extent to which it is designed to lead them? They are now called on to reduce the army, to diminish the navy, to abolish the mint, to destroy the independence of the judiciary, and will they be able to stop when they are next required to blot out the public debt, that hateful source of monied interest and of aristocratic influence? Be assured, sir, we see but a small part of the system which has been formed. Gentlemen know the advantage of progressive proceedings, and my life for it, they can carry the people with them, their carreer will not be arrested while a trace remains of what was done by the former administrations.

There was another remark of the honorable member which I must be allowed to notice. The pulpit, sir, has not escaped invective. The ministers of the gospel have been represented, like the judges, forgetting the duties of their calling and employed in disseminating the heresies of federalism. Am I then, sir, to understand that religion is also denounced, and that your churches are to be shut up? Are we to be deprived, sir, both of law and gospel? Where do the principles of the gentleman end? When the system of reform is completed what will remain? I pray God that this flourishing country which, under his providence, has attained such a height of prosperity, may yet escape the desolation suffered by another nation, by the practice of similar doctrines.

I beg pardon of the committee for having consumed so much time upon points little connected with the subject of the debate. Till I heard the honorable member from Virginia yesterday, I was prepared only to discuss the merits of the bill upon which you are called to vote. His preliminary remarks were designed to have an effect which I deem it material to endeavour to counteract, and I therefore yielded to the necessity of pursuing the course he had taken, though I was conscious of departing very far from the subject before the committee. To the discussion of that subject I now return with great satisfaction, and shall consider it under the two views it naturally presents; the constitutionality and the expediency of the measure. I find it most convenient to consider first, the question of expediency, and shall therefore beg permission to invert the natural order of the enquiry.

To shew the inexpediency of the present bill I shall endeavour to prove the expediency of the judicial law of the last session. In doing this it will be necessary to take a view of the leading features of the pre-existing system, to enquire into its defects, and to examine how far the evils complained of were remedied by the provisions of the late act.—It is not my intention to enter into the details of the former system; it can be necessary only to state so much as will distinctly shew its defects.

There existed, sir, a supreme court, having original cognizance in a few cases, but principally a court of appellate jurisdiction. This was the great national court of dernier resort. Before this tribunal questions of unlimited magnitude and consequence both of a civil and political nature received their final decision; and I may be allowed to call it the national crucible of justice, in which the judgments of inferior courts were to be reduced to their elements and cleansed from every impurity. There was a circuit court, composed in each district of a judge of the supreme court and the district judge. This was the chief court of business both of a civil and criminal nature.

In each district a court was established for affairs of revenue and admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. It is not necessary for the purposes of the present argument to give a more extensive outline of the former plan of our judiciary. We discover that the judges of the supreme court in consequence of their composing a part of the circuit courts, were obliged to travel from one extremity to the other of this extensive country. In order to be in the court house two months in the year they were forced to be upon the road six.—The supreme court being the court of last resort, having final jurisdiction over questions of incalculable importance, ought certainly to be filled with men not only of probity, but of great talents, learning, patience and experience. The union of these qualities is rarely, very rarely to be found in men who have not passed the meridian of life. My Lord Coke tells us no man is fit to be a judge till he has numbered the lucubrations of twenty years.—Men of studious habits are seldom men of strong bodies. In the course of things it could not be expected that men fit to be judges of your supreme courts would be men capable of traversing the mountains and wilderness of this extensive country. It was an essential and great defect in this court, that it required in the men the combination of qualities, which it is a phenomenon to find united. It required that they should possess the learning and experience of years and the strength and activity of youth. I may say further, Mr. Chairman, that this court, from its constitution, tended to deterioration and not to improvement. Your judges, instead of being in their closets and increasing by reflection and study their stock of wisdom and knowledge, had not even the means of repairing the ordinary waste of time. Instead of becoming more learned and more capable, they would gradually lose the fruits of their former industry. Let me ask if this was not a vicious construction of a court of the highest authority and greatest importance in the nation. In a court from which no one had an appeal and to whom it belonged to establish the leading principles of national jurisprudence.

In the constitution of this court as a court of last resort, there was another essential defect. The appeals to this court are from the circuit courts. The circuit court consists of the district judge and a judge of the supreme court. In cases where the district judge is interested, where he has been counsel, and where he has decided in the court below the judge of the supreme court alone composes the circuit court. What then is substantially the nature of this appellate jurisdiction? In truth and practice the appeal is from a member of a court to the body of the same court. The circuit courts are but emanations of the supreme court. Cast your eyes on the supreme court; you see it disappear, and its members afterwards arising in the shape of circuit judges. Behold the circuit judges; they vanish and immediately you perceive the form of the supreme court appearing. There is, sir, a magic in this arrangement which is not friendly to justice. When the supreme court assembles, appeals come from the various circuits of the United States. There are appeals from the decisions of each judge. The judgments of each member pass in succession under the revision of the whole body. Will not a judge while he is examining the sentence of a brother to day, remember that that brother will sit in judgment upon his proceedings to-morrow? Are the members of a court thus constituted, free from all motive, exempt from all bias which could even remotely influence opinion on the point of strict right; and yet let me ask emphatically, whether this court, being the court of final resort, should not be so constituted, that the world should believe, and every suitor be satisfied, that in weighing the justice of a cause nothing entered the scales but its true merits.

(To be continued.)

From the New-York Gazette.

OF LOUISIANA.—LETTER III.

THE reasons assigned by a French writer, for taking possession of Louisiana, must be very satisfactory to the maratime powers in Europe, for it seems to be published as a kind of manifesto for their information. It is very improper says the French apologist, that the strongest power in Europe should be charged with the care of holding the United States in check. That is to say—it is proper that we, the French nation, who have lately become strong enough by land to give laws to all the powers in Europe, should also have the means of becoming the strongest power by sea; thus we shall be enabled to give laws to all the maratime states in Europe and America, and we shall astonish the world by our displays of moderation and justice—Nothing can be more reasonable than the investing of all power in the hands of a single nation. England may rejoice in that fortunate event, for she will be relieved from the trouble and enormous expense of supporting a navy.—The Swedes, the Danes, the Russians, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, are also to be profited by the contemplated event. They will be relieved from the toil of building ships above the dignity of a droger. It might appear necessary to build a few frigates or sloops of war for the protection of commerce against pirates, but the great nation will take care of that business; for their ships alone will be worth robbing. Such, as I conceive, is the meaning or the spirit of the apology, for it will hardly be disputed, that the naval superiority of France is to follow as a necessary consequence of her great colony in Louisiana. The exports of that country alone must increase her carrying trade to an incalculable extent. The colony will supply her with boundless materials for ship building. It will render her planters in the West-India absolutely independent of every other nation for supplies of every kind. It will enable her to manage the whole of her own West-India commerce.—Other benefits of a very extensive and substantial nature must arise from the settlement of Louisiana. We know that sugar of an excellent quality is made in the southern part of the province, and it appears that rice, tobacco, cotton and indigo, may be cultivated there to the greatest extent. The European markets, in all probability, will depend on France for a chief part of their American supplies. What a source of wealth to the guardian of the Spanish colonies! What a nursery for seamen to the protector of European planters in the West-Indies! Is it to be supposed that a nation so just and moderate as the French; a nation so little actuated by motives of ambition; so little disposed to plunder her neighbours or incroach upon their territories, should ever think of surveying the Spanish mines or laying her hand upon the little sugar islands in the West-Indies? In a word, it is admitted that France only needs the command at sea, a command that must arise from the commerce of Louisiana, to make her not only the protector of the Spanish mines and the West-India Colonies, but the legislative guardian of her ancient rival.

It cannot be said, with any colour of truth, that the settlement of Louisiana is intended to injure one part of the union in distinction from another. It will affect the northern and southern states in a different manner; but the measure is equally hurtful to the extremes. We are taught by the French themselves to look for the operations of a rigid navigation act. By the effect of such regulations, when a colony is settled in Louisiana, two thirds of of the New-England carrying trade will be cut off. The French may supply their own sugar plantations entirely, and they will be our rivals in the Danish, Dutch, Spanish and English Islands.—It is known that wild horses and mules, of an excellent quality, may be purchased at present in hundreds at five dollars the head in Louisiana. The whole West-India market may be amply supplied with live stock from that province, and it will be found that cattle raised in a warm climate are fittest for West India labour. It has been stated, and the reader will certainly perceive that the exports of tobacco, cotton and rice from Louisiana and Florida, must depress the staple of the southern states. The failure of those exports will be injurious to the northern carrier at the same time that it destroys the southern planter. The southern states are only to be distinguished by the accidental circumstance of coming first in contact with the citizens of the *great nation*. The northern states will enjoy the favour that Polypheme promised the King of Ithica, to be the last in being devoured. I have said nothing about the desertion of servants, insurrections, or other means that may be used to annoy or ruin the southern planters. Every part of the projected business must be *painful* but this may be *tragical*.

ULYSSES.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SENATE FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

AS there is a vacancy by the death of the late clerk to that house, I take this opportunity through the medium of the press, to offer you my services next session of assembly, to fill that post, should you think proper to elect me, you may rely upon my unremitted attention in the discharge of the duties incumbent on me in that station.

MATTHEW BRANCH.

Buckingham, 12th Ju… 02. (3w)

NEW-YORK, July 9.

IMPORTANT.

We learn from Captain Jackson, who arrived here yesterday in 12 days from St. Mary's, that just before he sailed, he was informed by a Spanish gentleman of respectability, direct from West-Florida, that the French had lately landed at that place 35,000 Troops. This news was generally believed at St. Marys, and filled them with apprehensions of trouble from the French.

Capt. Jackson also informs us, that one of Bowles' privateers had lately taken a Spanish brig bound from Havanna for St. Augustine, valued at 40,000 pounds sterling—the same privateer had also captured a Spanish schooner loaded with flour; both of which were sent into a port the west side of Cuba, the name of which Captain Jackson does not recollect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Bureaux-de-Pusy, (well known as the companion of Gen. La Fayette,) is said to be appointed by the French Government Prefect of the colony of Louisiana.

July 10.

At a meeting of the PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held at Bush-hill, on Saturday, the 3d instant, as well for commemorating the æra of American independence as for mutual festivity, a suitable ORATION was delivered by Mr. GEO. WHITE, president of the society; and after partaking of a plentiful repast, the following TOASTS were drank:

1. The day we celebrate—May it be the ambition of every true American to appreciate the æra which gave him liberty and independence. 6 cheers.

2. The constitution of the United States—May the *distribution* of its principles ever be attended with a *fair impression* of its virtues.

3. The president of the United States—In his *alterations* may he be *correct*, and never *impose* unworthy *characters* as rulers of his country. 3 cheers.

4. The vice-president of the United States—May he give a more *clear proof* of his patriotism, and convince his friends that the *stars* which have been cast upon him are unfounded.

5. The memory of WASHINGTON—the best *compositor* in the annals of mankind, the uniform *corrector* of abuses, and the firmest friend of liberty.

6. The patron of printers, BENJAMIN FARNKLIN—While departed merit claims a tear, his memory will be revived by every republican—May those prostituted *prints* which have attempted to *shackle* his character receive their just reward.

7. Our art—May it never be polluted by *characters* unworthy of *chapel-rights*; and while actuated by the pursuits of virtuous men, may it ever be the wish of this institution to *justify* their conduct——

From God, this art ingenious doth arise,
Of painting words and speaking to the eyes
And giving, by a thousand traces wrought,
Body and colour to the secret tho't——

3 cheers.

8. The American press—May its *ribs* never be shackled by the *cramps* of a sedition law. 9 cheers

9. The literary fair—As they have given a *good impression* of their spirit, may their intentions be universally *distributed*, and their proceedings never go to *fit*. 6 cheers.

10. The typographical societies of Boston, New-York, and Baltimore—May they have honor for their *copy*, generosity for their *rule*, and may their conduct always be *justified* with *hair-spaces*. 3 cheers.

11. The states-men who labored, and the patriots who fought and bled in the cause of independence.

12 The Republics of Europe—May their ultimate practice elucidate to the world the principles which gave rise to their change of government, and may their institutions stand *proof* against the *squabbles* of faction and party.

13. Science—May its influence be diffused throughout the vast regions of western America, and the rude uncultivated savage feel its genial warmth.

14. America——May the virtuous oppressed be lulled to repose on her bosom, and lose the remembrance of their woes in the philanthropy of her sons. 3 cheers.

15. The northern and southern, the eastern and western hemispheres of Columbia—May an union of interets create a coincidence of sentiment, and produce a fraternal affection in the breasts of their inhabitants. 3 cheers.

16. The American Fair—May virtue be imprinted on their conduct, happiness reign in their circles, and domestic peace be universal in their private associations. 6 cheers.

17. A *foul case* and *rusty cramps* to the professional enemies of our institution. 6 cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

May his *office* be put in *fit*, who would *make up* our *composing sticks* to his *rule*, by giving 20cts. per 1000 *m's*, and 25cts. for a *taken* of *fresswork*.

Typographical Societies—May sufficient virtue be *distributed* therein to *compose* a *sheet* of wisdom, as an example to those who would *impose* on their rights.

May we never *impose* the *forms* of our laws in unjust *Chases*.

N. B. *The words in Italics are technical terms used in Printing.*

BALTIMORE, July 4.

Translated for the American.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ARMY OF ST. DOMINGO.

PROCLAMATION.

Head-Quarters at the Cape, 22d Prairial, (June 10) 10th year.

The general in chief of the colony of St. Domingo, to its inhabitants.

Citizens,

Toussaint was a conspirator; this you will be judge of by the inclosed letter directed to citizen Fontaine. I thought it my duty not to endanger the tranquility of the colony. I caused him to be arrested and embarked, and I send him to France, where he is to account for his conduct to the French government. In another letter directed to citizen Fontaine, he discharges heavy invectives against gen. Christophe, and he complains that general Dessalines has abandoned him.

He forbids Sylla to lay down his arms, and the cultivators to work on any plantation, but those intended for provisions.

He sent one of his accomplices to general Dessalines, to induce him not to submit with good faith.

He depends much on Massinet, in St. Mark: he is arrested.

I have inflicted punishment upon that miscreant; and I order all the generals of division of the army to compel all the cultivators who are still in arms, in the mountains, to retire to their duty.

The cultivators are not the most guilty—it is those that misled them—In consequence of which every commandant of the national guard, every officer, overseer or planter who shall be found in an armed meeting, shall immediately be shot.

As to the inhabitants of Emery, I order that they shall be immediately disarmed, for having been so tardy in submisson.

General Brunet shall cause this order to be executed.

The chief of the general staff shall cause the present order, together with general Toussaint's letter to be printed, published and posted; and he will, with all speed possible, send it to the whole army throughout the colony.

(Signed) LECLERC.

Copy of Ex General Toussaint's Letter.

To *Citizen Fontaine.*

You give me no news. You endeavor to stay at the Cape as long as you can.

It is said that general Le Clerc is in a state of bad health at Tortuga; this you must be very particular about informing me of.

You must see ——, for arms from America *(Nouville.*)* As to the flour, for we are in want of some of the last kind, it ought not to be sent without passing thro' Savna, that we may know the depot where it might be placed with safety.

If you see the general in chief, tell him positively, that the cultivators won't obey me. *They* want to make them work at Hericourt but the overseer ought not to do it.

I ask you if we can bribe some of the attendants of the general in chief, that we might free D——, † he would be very useful to us, through his credit both in America and *some where else.*

Inform Gengembre that he must not leave the Borgne, where it is necessary that the cultivators should not work.

Write to me at the plantation Najar.

(Signed)

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

True copy from the original.

The general of division, chief of the general staff of the army.

DUGUA.

* *It is understood by "Nouville," the United States.*

† *Supposed to mean Develcourt, one of Toussaint's aid-de-camps.*

WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.

On Monday the ANNIVERSARY OF OUR FREEDOM was celebrated with universal enthusiasm. At sun rise, the day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery from the navy yard.

At noon the President of the United States received the ladies of the city and George Town, and was waited upon generally by the citizens, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed, and a part of the Mammoth Cheese, which was cut on the occasion. An animated gaiety was diffused over the countenances of the whole company. The presence of many of our most distinguished revolutionary characters excited a lively recollection of, and deep interest in, those sublime scenes which our successful struggle developed; and a sentiment of gratitude pervaded every heart, that the intrepid asserters of our rights amidst the storms of a revolution, were preserved to perpetuate, extend and enjoy them in peace.

At four o'clock a dinner was given at the Navy Yard. The company consisted of about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Post-Master General, the respective officers of the Treasury, War and Navy departments, the French Charge des Affaires, the officers of the Army and Navy, other officers of the general government, and strangers of distinction.

GENERAL DEARBORN Presided.

Supported by MR. CARROL and CAPTAIN TINGEY, as Vice-Presidents.

After dinner the following TOASTS were given, each of which was fallowed by a discharge of from one to fifteen guns, and by a patriotic air played by Col. Burrows's band, interspersed with songs.

1. The DAY—immortality —— principle it established.

2. The PEOPLE—The security of their friends, the terror of their foes.

3. The GENERAL and STATE GOVERNMENTS, one great system—May the whole be as indissoluble and energetic, as the parts sovereign and free.

4. JEFFERSON, WASHINGTON and ADAMS—The mind that conceived, the sword that atchieved, and the zeal that roused our freedom.

5. AGRICULTURE—Venerated be the plough, and respected those who follow it.

6. COMMERCE—May enterprise, industry, and honor continue to prosper.

7. MANUFACTURES——May their prudent extension add new security to national independence.

8. The SCIENCES and the ARTS—America has produced a Franklin and a Rittenhouse.

9. The HEROES and STATESMEN of 1776—Their country the United States, the theatre of their glory the world.

10. PARTY SPIRIT—May it disappear, before the brighter spirit of patriotism founded on an attachment to principles and not men.

11. PEACE to the world, and with the world.

12. Our MILITIA, ARMY and NAVY—Feeble in aggression, but mighty in defence.

13. EQUAL RIGHTS protected by equal laws—The true definition of republicanism.

14. AMERICAN POLITICS—May they never be debased by European intrigues.

15. FREEDOM to those who would make us slaves.

16. The DAUGHTERS of AMERICA—May their virtues be rewarded with love, and their love crowned with happiness.

17. The DISTRICT of COLUMBIA—The child of union, may her equal regards extend to all virtuous men.

The arrangements at the Navy Yard were made, under the superintendance of Captain Tigney and Col. Burrows, with a very happy regard to elegance and accommodation. The ladies were received under a handsome Markee, until dinner time, when the company was arranged at an extensive table in the form of a hollow square under a lofty tent covered with the colours of the frigates, which lay within view, ornamented with the flags of all nations.

After the first toasts were drank the ladies retired to a spacious apartment in the Marine Ware-house, just finished, where a ball terminated the entertainments of the day.

Besides these celebrations, there were many others in different parts of the city, all of which were conducted with the greatest harmony and conviviality.

May every returning Anniversary of this day find the American people as happy, united, and free, as they now are!

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1802.

Selected TOASTS drank on the Anniversary of American Independence 1802.

At Philadelphia.

The memory of the brave who died in defence of their country.—Led by the love of their country, may their country never cease to love them.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin, the parent of American liberty.

The Congress and President of the United States.—Well done ye good and faithful servants, may a nation's affections reward ye for a nation's good.

The militia of the United States.—Arms to none but freemen, as none but freemen know their use from their abuse.

The Sage of Monticello, the author of the Declaration of Independence.—Invulnerable by the *barrs* of faction and intrigue—may the thistle which contains them, like the Upa, be shuned by all but malefactors, as diffusing poison.

John Spaulding, David Williams, and Isaac Vanwert, the three militia men who arrested Andre.—Whenever our country is in danger, may such saviours ever be at hand.

Freedom of speech and of the press.—No gags but for inquisitors, and no shackles but for traitors.

Modern Philosophy.—The light which has illuminated our country, may its rays penetrate the darkness of despotism, and illumine the world as it has illumined us.

Agriculture—Speed the plough.

Stamps and excise—Federal bantlings—may none but federalists be stamped, and none but them be excised.

At Baltimore.

The Vice-President—it is not only essential to *be* virtuous, but to *appear so.*

Gen. Samuel Smith—*hated* by the *friends of taxation*; beloved by his *country's friends*

[White Cockade.]

Aaron Burr, Vice-President—may his own narrative, like *Hamilton's defence*, unmask his principles, and shew the world what he really is.

The heads of department—may the cry of *fire! fire! fire!* never be wanted to settle their accounts.

The virtuous Majority in Congress—may they, like their predecessors in '76, never *Listen* to British agents—be *Chased* from their posts by the exterminating principles of a *Tracy*—or deceived by the charms of a *Harper.*

The Press, that Palladium of [illegible] and scourge to Tyrants—may the hand that stops its progress wither, and the head that plans against its liberty, be decorated with a collar of hemp.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are not many things more contemptibly ridiculous, than the inconsistencies into which a certain description of the Federal *Party* (those of the "*Newengland rule*" cut) are continually plunging themselves. Among a thousand instances of this sort, the speech of Mr. Rutledge, on the Bill for the repeal of Mr. Adams' Judiciary Law furnishes a striking example. The southern States are attempted to be rendered obnoxious by Federal Newspaper Printers & their supporters, in the Eastern States, because [illegible] unavoidably continues in [illegible] it was introduced, patron[illegible]d, by the policy of the B[illegible] before our Revolutio[illegible]ritish [illegible] New-England Federalist[illegible]n. Yet, such a reproach to the So[illegible]endeavor[illegible]m account of the exist[illegible]ery, [illegible]al, with which those States are unfortunately burdened; a leading Federalist of South Carolina (Mr. Rutledge) did not blush to assign, on the floor of Congress, as a serious objection to his voting for Mr. JEFFERSON, for the Presidency, that he is *inimical to slave holding!* Referring to *his objections* to Mr. Jefferson, he observed, that, besides those common to his friend Bayard and himself, "there was a *strong* one, which *he* felt with *peculiar* force:" "It results (said Mr. Rutledge) from a firm belief, that the gentleman in question (Mr. Jefferson) holds *opinions* respecting a *certain description of* PROPERTY in my state; which, should they obtain generally, would endanger it, and indeed *lessen the value* of every other."

Thus, while *Virginia*, which gave birth to a WASHINGTON (and who was himself a *Slave-holder*) is calumniated by your Russels, your Morses, and your Dwights, and other *Newengland Federalists; because*, in that State, in common with its sister States in the South, Negro Slavery unhappily exists; JEFFERSON (a *compatriot* of Washington) is deemed, by *a Carolina Federalist*—and a slave-holder—to be an incompetent Character for the *Chief Magistracy of a free People; because* (among other reasons of less moment) Mr. Jefferson deplores, as an enormous evil, the necessity of holding men in bondage, still subsisting in many of our States. What must candid and liberal men think of *such Federalism?* Where is the *Justice*—where the *Candor*—where the *Patriotism*—or, let us ask, where is the pretended *Religion of such Federalists?*

(Lancaster Intelligencer.)

The Southern States, and especially Virginia, consider Negro Slaves as an evil of great magnitude; and they are earnestly [illegible]ous of diminishing it as speedily as po[illegible], by all the practicable, just, and prudent means in their power. Every wise and good man must look forward with satisfaction, to the adoption of such measures, consistent with humanity and sound policy, as shall tend to meliorate the condition of the black people, in our country. But the means, best adapted for this purpose, must be such, as contemplate the *gradual* extinction of an evil, resulting from the actual condition of that Race of men; under the existing circumstances of the Country. There is no reflecting American, who feels the influence of a generous national pride—and, consequently, a sincere wish for the happiness of his Country—that does not experience a powerful impulse on his mind, to contribute what he can, towards the general welfare of the United States. He that is truly attached to the *Federal Constitution* of these States—of whatever particular State he may be an inhabitant—*is a Citizen of the United States*, in the *national* character: He is therefore interested in promoting the prosperity of *every* State in the Union, as a consonant part of the Nation. There is, in Fact, a reciprocation of interests between the several States, tending to their mutual advantage, resulting from physical causes; and, superadded to the operation of these interests, every Citizen of the American Republic is bound by the most sacred obligations, equally to support the welfare, as the Constitutions of Government, of all the States, separately and aggregately.

In this view of the subject, which is a correct one, how reprehensible—nay, how criminal—are the measures of those men, who are endeavoring to excite jealousies, dislikes, and animosities, between the Citizens of the Southern and Eastern States! A few turbulent, discontented characters, and who style themselves Federalists, evince in this way an hostility to the well-being of the Country, too strongly marked to be mistaken by the most undecerning. But the character of an *American Whig*, a *True Republican*, needs no disguise. He who sustains it, aims at the honor, the peace, and the happiness of *his Country*; without any distinction of *Eastern, Middle*, or *Southern* States. Such men will receive the approbation, the plaudits, and the support, of the *American People*; whilst *Tories*, and *pretended* Federalists, will not fail to meet with the execration they justly merit.

We are at a loss to determine whether it is their own ignorance and stupidity, or their contempt of the public understanding, which can find in the recent events in France, reasons to condemn republican principles, or impudently to charge the republicans of America with inconsistency for not bestowing the same applause [illegible]ed the republican legions [illegible] triumph over six armies of the [illegible] despots in one campaign. It must be attributed to their own incorrigible stupidity, for the plain and unequivical effect of an adherence to *principles* of right is totally distinct from an attachment to *men*. The former never change, the actions of men tho' they are contrary to principles do not either alter their nature nor diminish their value. *Arnold* at Stillwater, at Quebec, at Saratoga, in spite of a profligate character, excited the admiration and gratitude of his country; his valor and intrepidity shed lustre on the American cause, for which he then fought successfully—but when the same Arnold for 5000 British guineas, attempted to betray his country into the hands of the enemy—when he menaced the country with "a *deluge of American blood*"—when he set fire to New-London—were the principles under which he first fought changed—did he then merit the applause and honor, and attachment for his country? Did his betraying his country and rendering himself infamous—alter the nature of *virtue, liberty* and *justice*—Were not the principles unchanged? It is the excess of stupidity or of a baseness as corrupt as that of Arnold, that could attach odium to principles because men have deserted and abused them——Are those who adhere to the principles of truth and liberty under all vicissitudes inconsistent, because they do not admire and approve of the actions of the same man—when those actions are not only inconsistent, but destructive of each other. *(Aurora.)*

THE Examiner of July 3d, states that the Lynchburg Post rider had refused to take packets for that route—I have carried the mail on that route since April 7th last, and am able to prove by the Post Master of Richmond, that I never refused to take any packet for any office on my route. There were some packets sent to the office addressed to no place——I told the Post Master that I was willing to carry them on application of the subscribers, if they lived between this and the first office.

The Examiner can not be so ignorant, but must known that the bearer of the mail is not to carry newspapers past any office for his own emolument unless it is mentioned in his contract. In future I hope the printers will state nothing but facts respecting Post Riders.

RD. PHILLIPS.

Post-Office, Richmond, July 14, 1802.

Mr. Richard Phillips, who carries the mail from this office on the Lynchburg route, has always taken every packet for that route, except some way news-papers.

M. VANDEWALL, P. M.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber, in Chesterfield county, near Falling Creek Church, on the 11th of July, a likely

Yellowish Bay Mare,

Four years old last spring, about four feet eight or nine inches high, in good order and heavy quartered, with one or two small saddle spots; her mane, tail and foot locks are rather darker than her body; she trots well, but gallops awkwardly.—Any person who will bring the said mare to me, or give such intelligence that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, besides all other reasonable expenses, from the subscriber.

JOHN SNELLINGS.

13th July, 1802. (3tf)

TO RENT,

A Commodious House,

Near the market and adjoining the tenement now in the occupancy of Mr. Aylett Buckner—it is well calculated for a private family, with a good Kitchen and small Garden——Terms may be known on application to

JAMES RIND.

13th July, 1802. (tf)

New Publications,

Just received and for sale at S. PLEASANTS' Book-Store.

She Lives in Hopes—a Novel—by Miss Hatfield.

Tears and Smiles—by Peter Pindar—(the ladies edition)

The Minstrel; or Progress of Genius—by Doct. Beattie.

—*ALSO*—

50 dozen Dilworth's, and 25 ditto Columbian spelling books——A large parcel of WRITING PAPER of different qualities and sizes, from 16s. to 48s. per ream——and a fresh supply of BLANK BOOKS.

THE subscriber, living in the lower end of Campbell, wishes to employ

A JOURNEYMAN TANNER AND CURRIER,

To whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM WITHROW.

(4t)

ALL KINDS OF

Mattrasses,

Made and furnished at short notice—Also old ones repaired, &c. at the Falling-Garden. JOHN S. PLEASANTS.

June 9th, 1802.

NEW BOOKS

FOR SALE AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE, RICHMOND.

American Revolution, written in scriptural or ancient style, 2 vols.
Adolphus's Biographical memoirs of the French revolution, 2 vols.
Adams's (Hannah) View of Religions
Annual Necrology
Adams's elegant Anecdotes
American Museum, 12 vols.
Bell on Ulcers
Bell and Hunter on the Venereal
Bell's Anatomy
Brown's Elements of Medicine
Burn on Insurance
Burton's Anatomy
Belsham's Essays, philosophical and moral, historical and literary, 2 vols.
Bartolomeo's voyage to the East-Indies, containing an account of the manners, customs, &c. of the natives, with a geographical discription of the country
Brooke's General Gazetteer, or a compendious geographical dictionary
Beddoes's edition of Brown's Elements of Medicine, with a biographical preface
Beddoe's Medical Contribution
Coote's history of England, from the earliest dawn of record to the peace of 1783, 9 vols.
Coffee Planter of St Domingo, with an appendix, containing a view of the constitution, government, laws, and state of that colony, previous to the year 1789
Chesterfield's Letters, 4 vols.
Coxe's Travels in Switzerland
Count Rumford's Essays
Call's Reports, of cases argued and adjudged in the Court of Appeals of Virginia
Culpeper's Family Physician
Cullen's Practice
——— Materia Medica
Carey's new American Pocket Atlas
Clermont, a novel, by Mrs. Reche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c
Columbian, Webster's, the Universal and Dilworth's Spelling books, by the grose, dozen or single copy.
Dryden's Virgil, a new edition, 4 vols.
Dictionaries—Ash's, Johnson's, Bailey's, Sheradan's and Entic's
Darwin's Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening
Donald Campbell's over land Journey to India
Dela Croix on Constitutions
Durnford and East's Reports, 8 vols.
Elegant Epistles——Being a copious collection of familiar and amusing letters, selected for the amusement of young persons, and for general entertainment—from Cicero, Pliny, Sidney, Bacon, Raleigh Howell, Locke, Pope, Swift, Addison, Steele, Gay, Shenstone, Gray, Ierce, Johnson, Lyttleton, Chesterfield, &c. &c. &c. with an appendix, containing letters from Sevigny, Balzac, Maintenon &c.
Ferguson's Astronomy
Graham on Medicine
Gilbert's Law of Evidence
Gibson's Surveying
Guardian
Gleaner
Gospel its own witness, by Fuller.
Gregory's elements of polite education carefully selected from the letters of Lord Chesterfield.
History of Poland from its origin as a nation to the year 1795—with an accurate account of the Geography and Government of that country
Hamilton's Midwifery
Kirwan's elements of mineralogy, 2 vols.
Life of Bonaparte, first consul of France, from his birth to the treaty of Luneville
Langhorne's translation of Plutarch's lives, 6 vols.
Ladies' Magazine
Lady's Monthly Museum, from 1798 to 1802—embellished with elegant engravings, 7 vols.
Looker On
Mitchell's Book-keeping
Morse's American Geography
Memoirs of modern Philosophers, 3 vols.
Moore's Travels in France and Italy, 4 vols.
Memoirs, historical and philosophical, of Pope Pius the VI. and of his pontificate, down to the period of his retirement into Tuscany, 2 vols.
Manual of a course of chimistry—or, a series of experiments and illustrations, necessary to a complete course of that science—by J. B. La Grange. Illustrated with 17 copper-plates
Moseley on Diseases
Millot's General History
Memoirs of Medicine
Medical Dictionary
Miscellaneous Epitome of Entertainment—selected from the Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c. and new publications of merit, in prose and verse
New Edinburgh Dispensatory
Outyd on mortal diseases; containing a particular view of the different ways in which they lead to death, and the best means of preventing them, by medical treatment, from proving fatal
Park's Travels in the interior districts of Africa, performed under the direction and patronage of the African association, in the years 1795, '96, and '97; embellished with a number of engravings
Public characters of 1800, 1801 and 1802.
Parkinson's medical admonitions to families, respecting the preservation of health and the treatment of the sick; also a tablet of symptoms, serving to point out the degree of danger, and to distinguish one disorder from another.
Picture of Paris, 2 vols.
Proud's History of Pennsylvania, 2 vols.
Political Writing of John Dickinson, Esq. late President of the state of Delaware, and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 2 vols elegant edition.

☞ *Subscribers for this work are requested to send for their copies.*

Pursuits of Literature
Pleasures of Memory and Hope
Pocket Remembrancer, or Historical and entertaining Anecdotes.
Peter Pinder's works
Poetical Works of Hector McNeil, Esq.
Prideaux's Connections, 4 vols.
Pope's Works, [illegible] gilt, morocco binding
Plum[illegible]tters
Robe[illegible] 4 vols.
Rollin[illegible]Charles V[illegible], new edition, 10 vols. [illegible]history
Russell's [illegible] Modern Europe, 7 vols.
Rambler, by Dr. Johnson, 4 vols.
Rochon's Voyage to Madagascar and the East-Indies
Symes's account of an embassy to the kingdom of Ava, sent by the governor general of India, in the year 1795. Illustrated with an elegant collection of maps and plates
Saunders's treatise on the chemical history and medical powers of the most celebrated mineral waters, with practical remarks on the aqueous regimen To which are added, observations on the use of cold and warm bathing.
Stavorinus's voyage to the East Indies, comprising a full and accurate account of all the present and late possessions of the Dutch in India, and at the Cape of Good Hope, 3 vols. illustrated with maps
Schiller's history of the thirty years wars in Germany, 2 vols.
Salzman's Gymnastics for youth; or, a practical guide to healthful and amusing exercises, for the use of Schools; with copper plates
Simpson's Euclid
Spectator, 8 vols.
St. Fond's Travels in England, Scotland and the Hebrides, undertaken for the purpose of examining the state of the Arts, the Sciences, Natural History and Manners, in Great Britain
Spallanzani's Travels in the two Sicilies and some part of the Apennines
Schrevelius Lexicon
St. Pierre's Voyage to the Isle of France, the Isle of Bourbon, and Cape of Good Hope; with observations and reflections upon Nature and Mankind.
Sonini's travels in upper and lower Egypt undertaken by order of the old government of France, 3 vols illustrated with 40 engravings, consisting of portraits, views, plans, antiquities, annals, &c.
Tooke's view of the Russian empire, during the reign of Catharine the 2d, and to the close of the 18th century, 3 vols.
The Ladies' Museum, for 1799, 1800, and 1801, with elegant plates, 7 vols.
Taylor's Travels from England to India
The Cabinet of entertaining selections from new books of merit, plates
Townsend's journey through Spain in 1786 and '87, with particular attention to the agriculture and manufactures, and commerce, population, taxes, and revenue of that country, 3 vols.
Voyage from Montreal, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the years 1789 and 1793—By Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Vattel's Law of Nations
Volney's Ruins, a new and improved edition
Virginia Annual Register for 1801 and 1802.
Vicar of Lansdowne, by Mrs. Roche
Vaillant's Travels into the interior of Africa, 5 vols.
Walker's Geography
——— Gazetteer
Wallis's Sydenham
White's Lying-in Women
Willich on Diet and regimen
Wallis on Diseases
Winterbotham's History of America

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on the 7th day of August next, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, in pursuance of a deed of trust from Peter M. Carey to Cornelius Buck and Henry L. Biscoe, in order to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due the late Thomas Gibson, of Prince Edward, and the expenses, attending the execution of the trust,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

Lying about twelve miles above Manchester. [eotds]

Cornelius Buck, Henry L. Biscoe, } Trustees.

July 6, 1802.

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.

Also—(JUST RECEIVED)

A very general assortment of ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Tompkins & Thornton,

And will prosecute their business in the GROCERY LINE, in the house lately occupied by *John* and *Henry Tompkins* for that purpose. They will be at all times supplied with a general assortment of goods in their line and hope to merit patronage.

The subscribers beg leave further to observe, that they are provided with a convenient LUMBER-HOUSE for the reception of PRODUCE on STORAGE and to SELL on COMMISSION.

HENRY TOMPKINS,
WILLIAM M. THORNTON.

Richmond, June 22d, 1802. (co4tf)

N. B. The creditors of JOHN and H. TOMPKINS are requested to come forward with their accounts for adjustment; and those indebted are once more earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, as the situation of their business will not admit of further indulgence.

HENRY TOMPKINS.

WANTED TO HIRE,
IMMEDIATELY,

Fifty Negro Men,

To work on the Manchester Turnpike road. Apply to Mr. *Daniel Beasly*, of Manchester, or to the Subscriber in Powhatan.

JAMES CLARKE.

May 5, 1802. (ewtf)

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers, at Capt. Wm. Meredith's Tavern, Cumberland county, (Virginia) on the 24th inst. two likely negro fellows, (to wit,)

BILLY,

Purchased of Capt. Miller, Saint Mary's county, (Maryland,) about the 20th May last, and probably may wish to make his escape back; he is about six feet two inches high, 21 years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, a large nose, but very flat and low between the eyes, long hair which he generally keeps combed back, a little bow-legged, bold countenance, and generally very polite——He is an exceeding good dancer and has a very good turn to mimick, both of which amusements he is very apt to indulge himself in when noticed by white persons. He wore away a blue sailor's jacket, striped cotton overalls, a linen shirt and a pair of coarse shoes.

The other named

RALPH,

Purchased of Mr. Joshua Millard, of the above mentioned state and county, near Leonard Town; he is about five feet ten inches high, remarkably well made, about 25 years old, thick lips, the upper of which turns up very much when he smiles; he is very polite in his address and plays exceedingly well on the violin; his clothes were when he went away, a sailor's short striped coat, a brown cloth surtout, linen overalls, white cloth waistcoat and breeches. They are both artful and cunning and no doubt will change their names and endeavour to get on board some vessel, or go into some of the northern states, in case they should not return to the place where they were purchased.——All masters of vessels are hereby forwarned harbouring said run-aways, or taking them out of the state at their peril. The above reward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any person apprehending and securing them in any jail in this state, and giving six weeks notice in the Virginia Argus, of the place where they are lodged, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

ROBERT WALTON,
JOHN HUGHES.

24th June, 1802. [6m]

F. Rabineau,

LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of the town of Richmond and its vicinities, that he takes LIKENESSES in MINIATURE—also DEVICES with NATURAL HAIR. He will pay strict attention to those who will please to employ him. They will please to leave their names at Mr. Richardson's, where his work also can be seen.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Distributees of the Estate of the late Mr. John Tann,
Will be Sold,
SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houses and Lots,
In the Town of Manchester.

Any persons disposed to purchase are requested to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatcher* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authorised to sell the whole or any part of the property upon such terms as they shall conceive most for the interest of the distributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th, 1801.

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE

FOR a family, situated in the alley between the cross street leading to Shockoe warehouse, and that leading to Mayo's bridge, back of the main street. Also a SMALL HOUSE on the upper part of the main street, Shockoe Hill, a good stand for a store.—Apply to

(tf.) *Joseph Gallego.*

TO BE SOLD,

A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smokehouse, Coach-house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JACOB I. COHEN,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800.

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Third Notice,

In the case of THOMAS HOOPER,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of "Bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late merchant, in the city of Richmond, in the Eastern District of Virginia, and he has been declared Bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun Tavern, in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge.

JAMES THOMSON, JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } Comm'rs.

July 6th, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business. All those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin.
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

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5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen about the 16th of May

A Grey Horse,

Five feet high, in low order, blind in one eye, about nine years old and well gaited. The above reward will be given on his being delivered to me.

ENOCH SULLIVEN.

CITY OF RICHMOND,
IN COMMON-HALL, May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS CRINCAN and MCCAW having tendered their services to inoculate the poor of this city for the Cow-Pox gratis; *Resolved*, that the Constables be directed to notify the same to the poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the poor gratis, and will give information thereof to the mayor, he will direct the constables to notify the poor within their several districts, thereof—And that the Printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

A Copy)
Teste, *ADAM CRAIG*, C. C. H. C. H.

BLANK BONDS

For sale at this Printing Office.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON, are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

New Publications

JUST RECEIVED AT S. PLEASANTS' PRINTING-OFFICE AND BOOK-STORE.

THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY
Of the Administration of John Adams, late President of the United States, by John Wood——Also, a separate pamphlet, containing a Narrative of the suppression by Mr. Burr.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburgh; particularly towards the end of the reign of Catharine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I—forming a description of the manners of Petersburgh at the close of the 18th century &c. with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, and the manners of the Ladies, and the religion of the people.

Antenor's Travels in Greece and Asia: including some account of Egypt, 3 vols.

Voyage from Montreal, on the river St. Laurence, thro' the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans: with an account of the rise, progress and present state of the Fur Trade of that country—illustrated with a map—by Alexander Mackenzie, Esquire.

Guthrie's Geographical Grammar—the 19th edition (1801) corrected and considerably enlarged.

Brydone's Tour thro' Sicily and Malta

Constitutions of the United States, according to the latest amendments—to which are prefixed, the declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution, with the amendments.

Life of Bonaparte, first Consul of France from his birth to the peace of Luneville—to which is added, an account of his remarkable actions, replies, speeches, and traits of character——and anecdotes of his different campaigns—with a portrait.

Gessner's Idyls
Morse's Geography abridged
Goldsmith's Rome
——— Greece

June 30.

Doct. J. Prentiss,

FROM NEW YORK:

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he will TEACH all MECHANICAL ARTS, namely; Carriage Maker's Varnishing and Gilding and making the above compositions, Copal and Japanned Varnishes, after the India and European fashions.——Windsor Chair-makers, and Tinplate workers the art of Japanning in the European fashion—Watch-maker's and Silver smith's the art of Gilding and plating—Grocers the art of Confectionary and cordials—Apothecaries Patent Medicines obtained from the Patent office London, &c. &c.——No pay will be expected, until they are perfectly satisfied with his instructions. Apply at the Eagle Tavern, or at his manufactory and still house a mile and a half below Shed Town.

N. B. All persons having demands against Doctor Prentiss, are requested to bring in their accounts immediately, as he will positively leave this place for the northward in ten weeks—and those indebted to him will therefore see the necessity of settling their respective accounts immediately.

I HEREBY caution the public against taking an assignment of a bond of mine, given to William Austin, as acting partner of the late house of Austin and Anderson, for the sum of eight hundred and forty three pounds, ten shillings and eleven pence (which was executed the 28th inst.) as I am determined not to pay it, unless they will take in payment their own note, which I have in my possession, and have proffered to Mr. Austin, who still has mine.

WM. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29, 1802. [2w]

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY THE PRINTER HEREOF,

Mr. Giles's Speech

ON THE
JUDICIARY BILL.
WHERE ALSO MAY BE HAD
ROWLETT'S

Tables of Discount
OR
INTEREST.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,
By W. GODWIN.

For sale at S. Pleasants' book-store
April 6, 1802

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.